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THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH SPELLING.

Agitation for a reform of English spelling has been going on for a long while, both in England and the United States, but the reformers have received slight encouragement from the public. The empirical reconstruction urged by Webster has given place to the more scientific conceptions of modern philology; but all the reformers, men of science and empiricists alike, have made no serious breach in the defences of conservatism. Every form of argument, from plea to denunciation, has been enlisted in the attack, but the citadel has remained impregnable. Even Webster's "Dictionary" has grown conservative in its old age, and bears but few traces of the fiery radicalism of its youth. The little systems of the phonetists have had their day, each in its turn arousing the public to momentary mirth or wonder, and then giving place to another no less grotesque and impossible. The legislature of the nation and the school authorities of the locality have been petitioned and memorialized and appealed to in the most frantically misspelled terms, and have remained obdurate. The publisher here and the editor there, who, impatient of delay, have allowed zeal to outrun judgment, and have sought to force a reformed spelling upon the reluctant public, have had only their labor for their pains, and made for themselves the old discovery that man is not a logical animal. Judging by the almost total failure of the English spelling-reformer to accomplish his purpose, we may with peculiar fitness apply to him the words of the poet:

> "He weaves, and is clothed with derision;
> Sows, and he shall not reap."

The net result of all his efforts in the United States is summed up in the few Websterian forms that have found a lodgment in usage (many of these abhorrent to a delicate sense), in the adoption of a few other simplified forms by scattered publishers, and in the tentative admission to some of our later dictionaries of an appendix of amended spellings.

In the face of this persistent opposition to a change which has been advocated by so many able scholars and supported by so many plausible arguments, it is worth while to inquire into

the causes of what spelling-reformers have too hastily assumed to be mere obstinacy or unreasoning prejudice. The time is past for them to say with Professor Lounsbury that "there is certainly nothing more contemptible than our present spelling, unless it be the reasons usually given for clinging to it," or with Professor Whitney that "it need not be said that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice." If these statements were true, the reformers would have something substantial to show for their long-continued efforts, and the fact is notorious that they have almost nothing to show for them. When we come to think of it, the wholesale ascription of "ignorance and prejudice" to the many men who have opposed the spelling-mongers is a weapon more likely than not to recoil upon those who use it as an argument; while "contemptible" is about as ill-fitting an epithet as could be found, whether to describe the conservative position itself, or the spelling which is the primary object of attack. Our English spelling may be irrational, and inconsistent, and difficult of mastery, but it is just as much a natural product as is a tree or a wild animal. One may prefer the order and symmetry of a French garden to a free woodland growth; but he who has a nice feeling for the meaning of words does not call the forest oak contemptible because it is gnarled.

A recent article in "The Forum," by Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, the editor of "The Century Dictionary," quotes with seeming approval the above dicta of Professors Lounsbury and Whitney, but proceeds to discuss the subject in a very different spirit. Mr. Smith is a pronounced advocate of spelling-reform, but he reckons with the arguments of his opponents instead of brushing them aside as unworthy of serious consideration. The conservative could ask for no better statement than the following of the reason that chiefly influences him in opposing any radical change. This reason is "the closely-knit association, in all minds, between the form of the printed word, or of the printed page, and the spiritual atmosphere which breathes through our language and literature. There is a deep-rooted feeling that the existing printed form is not only *a* symbol but the *most fitting* symbol of our mother tongue, and that a radical change in this symbol must inevitably impair *for us* the beauty and spiritual effectiveness of that which it symbolizes. Could the literary spirit even of a Shakespeare, we feel, retain for us undiminished its delicacy and power if clothed in the spelling of the 'Fonetic Nuz'?" The feeling thus expressed is akin to that which makes us enjoy literature far more in the pages of a comely and carefully-studied volume than we could enjoy the same work in some cheap and tasteless reprint. It is the same sort of feeling that heightens for all readers of taste the power of literature when it appeals to them from the pages of a Conquet edition, or a publication of the Grolier Club, or an issue of the Kelmscott Press. It is useless to call such feelings irrational, or to make light of them as arguments against a change; they exist, and they exert a controlling influence upon the decisions of the majority of intelligent readers. Those who cannot share them, and allow them their full weight in the discussion, are as incompetent to pronounce judgment upon the question of spelling-reform as are the color-blind to pronounce upon Venetian painting, or those without an ear for music to pass upon the achievements of Bach and Beethoven.

This of course is only one of the reasons for which a wholesale change in our spelling is opposed by so many earnest thinkers. There are other weighty considerations, such as the danger of making the great mass of printed literature in the least degree difficult of access for the average reader; and the danger of obscuring etymologies, of which too much has doubtless been made, but which remains a real danger in spite of the many efforts to minimize it. We must also remember that the arguments made in behalf of reform are often greatly overstated. We are given the wildest estimates of the amount of money that might be saved in our printing bills, of the number of years that might be saved in the work of primary education, of the obstacles that might be removed from the path of foreign students of our language. All of these arguments have weight, but they do not have anything like the weight given them by phonetic extremists. Mr. Smith, who is not an extremist, discusses the whole question with the utmost fairness, admits that spelling-reform "has made almost no headway at all," concedes "that the adoption by the public of any general, radical, phonetic system is one of the most improbable things that can be imagined," and declares that the only practical thing for the reformers to attempt is a series of gradual modifications *in* the language — stimulating by conscious effort the sort of transformation that has been work-

ing itself out instinctively during the past three centuries.

If spelling-reformers in general would adopt this moderate position, there would be little serious disagreement among thinking men. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, speaking of Webster's unsuccessful effort to create a new language "made in America," justly says: "Language is not a toy or a patent machine, which can be broken, thrown aside at will, and replaced with a better tool, ready-made from the lexicographer's shop. He had no conception of the enormous weight of the English language and literature, when he undertook to shovel it out of the path of American civilization. The stars in their courses fought against him." It may safely be said that English spelling will continue to undergo the sort of modification in the direction of rationality that has marked its development in the past, and at a probably accelerated rate. And it may be said with equal safety that no other sort of change is possible. It is our own opinion that no other sort of change is, all things considered, desirable, and that each simplified spelling proposed must be judged upon its own merits, submitting to a test in which feeling and instinct are given as much weight as logic, before it shall receive permanent acceptance in our speech. "There are," to quote from Mr. Smith once more, "in the variations of our existing orthography allowed by the dictionaries and in the occasional innovations of influential writers which are accepted by the public without any jarring of the nerves, the beginnings of a movement which, if continued along its own lines and gradually pushed to a consistent conclusion, will result in a vast simplification and rationalizing of our language."

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN GERMANY.

(Special Correspondence of THE DIAL.)

At the moment when the effort is being made to establish the teaching of English Literature in American universities, it may be of interest to consider the teaching of the same subject in the German universities, where for the last quarter-century or more so many American teachers of English have received their training and their methods. I have before me the general catalogue of the lectures in all the German universities for the coming winter semester, which has recently been published in Munich. In twenty-eight German universities (in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland) where courses in English philology are given, I find that out of a total of ninety-six courses, not including courses for beginners in modern English, some twenty-five courses, requiring some fifty-six hours per week, are exclusively linguistic. Representative titles under this head are Professor Wülker's course at Leipsic on "The Historical Grammar of English" and Professor Sarrazin's course at Kiel on "The History of the English Language." Of courses in Old English there are nineteen requiring thirty-eight hours; and in Middle English (exclusively) there are eight (sixteen hours). Most of these are introductory courses, and are also largely linguistic. Specimen titles are "Cynewulf's *Elene* and the Cynewulf Question" (Professor Victor at Marburg), "Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with Reading of Beowulf" (Professor Streitberg at Freiburg in Switzerland), "Chaucer's Life and Works with Interpretation of the Prologue of the Canterbury Tales" (Professor Kölbing at Breslau), and "Introduction to the Critical Study of Middle English Ballads and Metres" (Professor Brandl at Berlin). Nine courses on literary history before Shakespeare are announced (twenty-four hours). Such are "The Language and Literature of the Anglo-Saxons" (Professor Koeppel at Strassburg), and "The History of English Literature from Chaucer to Spenser" (Professor Schipper at Vienna). Eight will treat of Shakespeare generally (fourteen hours), and five will study selected plays of Shakespeare (eleven hours): *e. g.* "Shakespeare's Life and Works" (Professor Trautmann at Bonn), and "Interpretation of Hamlet" (Professor Schick at Munich). There are only four other courses on Elizabethan and Seventeenth Century Literature (eight hours), comprising the seminar of Professor Hoops at Heidelberg on "The English Renaissance," Professor Schipper's seminar "The Interpretation of Selected Passages from the Fairy Queen," and two courses on Milton. In eighteenth and nineteenth century literature there are fourteen courses (twenty-four hours). The selection here is somewhat uncertain and bizarre, ranging from "The History of English Prose Literature in the Eighteenth Century" (Professor Vetter at Zurich) and "James Thomson's Life and Works" (Professor Fischer at Innsbruck) to such titles as "Readings in H. Morley's 'Of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria'" (Dr. Hechler at Vienna), "The Interpretation of Thackeray's Book of Snobs" (Dr. Tamson at Göttingen), "The Interpretation of C. Massey's 'In the Struggle of Life'" (Professor Fischer at Innsbruck), and "Shindler's Echo" (Professor Victor at Marburg)—so the title stands in the *Verzeichniss;* I don't know what it means! Burns has two courses and Byron two. Professor Brandl, who has recently taken up arms for Byron in the pages of "Cosmopolis," makes Byron the starting-point for his treatment of nineteenth century literature. Under the head of miscellaneous, I place two courses on English metrics (Professors Kaluza and Wagner), Professor Vetter's course on the English *Volkslied*, and Professor Victor's "Methodik des Unterrichts im Englischen."

Summarizing, accordingly, of courses not exclusively linguistic I find that there are twenty-five treating English literature before the sixteenth century, sixteen on Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, and fourteen on eighteenth and nineteenth century authors. Furthermore, it is to be noticed that while many of the courses on linguistics and several of those covering the earlier period in literature are of an advanced and highly specialized nature, the same can be said of very few of the courses on the later periods. The unavoidable inference is that the literary study of English literature is but little attempted in the German universities. In the last few years, however, I am informed, the demand for

courses permitting such study, on the part of American students in Germany, has in some quarters begun to make itself felt. One hears that such-and-such professors do not neglect the literary side of their subjects, and that consequently their courses are more and more frequented by Americans.

Doubtless we have still much to learn from German culture and methods in the study and appreciation of our own literatures, as we have from French. Who can say that the insistence of French and German critics in time will not force us to revise our obdurate estimate of Byron? In most respects, however, it is plain that the *forte* of German scholarship is in the treatment of Old and Middle English. The text-books and the current histories of literature at any given period usually reflect the prevailing taste and criticism of the time. If we leave aside the case of Byron, is there any last possibility that we will ever be brought to accept the current German evaluation of modern English authors, as it is reflected in their histories of English literature? The last part of Professor Wülker's new popular "Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur von den Aeltesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart" has just this month appeared, and I turn to his pages to discover his method of treatment for the modern period. The apportionment of chapters for the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries seems to be just and fairly comprehensive. The Elizabethan period receives five chapters; the period of the Civil Wars and the Restoration, two; and the first half of the eighteenth century, four. The titles of the remaining chapters are as follows: The Movement against the Art-School in Poetry; Walter Scott; The Lake School; Thomas Moore; Byron and Shelley; The Age of Queen Victoria. Thomas Moore exalted to a separate chapter, while Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey are collectively hidden under the traditional appellation of "The Lake School"! I find the same lack of literary perspective exemplified in a representative university reference book in the same field, the "Grundriss der Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur" by Dr. Gustav Körting, professor at Kiel. In this work eleven pages are devoted to Byron, four to Moore, and three to Wordsworth! The æsthetic judgments are generally to match. I quote from Professor Körting's pages: "The greatest of the three poets [of the Lake School] is the highly talented Coleridge; Wordsworth and Southey never rose above a respectable mediocrity." "In England Wordsworth is more favorably judged. The reason for this in some measure may be that Wordsworth through his excellences as through his defects is in the highest degree a poet comprehensible to all, and, more than this, a poet who has had the peculiar gift, as few others have had, of giving expression to specifically English thoughts and feelings." "It may be asserted [of Moore's lyrics] that they are the noblest productions of the modern English Art-lyric." "A poet may possess all the qualities which grace the verse of Tennyson, and still be a poet of only the second or third rank. Tennyson is one of the most attractive of poets, but he is not a great poet. He lacks originality and genius. The form of his poetry . . . is much more significant than its contents, which for the most part does not rise above mediocrity, and frequently not even above triviality, using the last word in its best sense. Tennyson's poems, if written in prose, would be void of every attraction; it was with good reason that he never made use of prose"!

It is hardly from the negative that our help will come, and it seems as though the attitude of academic Germany towards modern English literature were negative and scholastic rather than interpretative and illuminative.

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

Munich, November 3, 1896.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A MISPLACED "BEER KEG."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Let me call attention to an amusing error made by the reviewer of "Colonial Days in Old New York," in the last issue of THE DIAL. Speaking of the cover of the book, the reviewer says that it is "decorated with suggestive windmill, beaver, and *beer keg*." Those who have pursued Dutch New York history beyond Irving's humorous libel know that the design on Mrs. Earle's book is a copy of the seal of the City of New York, adopted in 1686. The *flour* industry of New Netherlands and early New York out-rivalled that of the exportation of furs, and in consequence the arms of the windmill, and a *flour barrel*, were added to the beaver on the seal of the city, as emblems of its industry and commerce. It is the flour barrel, and not the beer keg, which is most truly "suggestive" of Dutch development in this country.

C. A. SEIDERS.

Paulding, Ohio, November 7, 1896.

BIRD ILLUSTRATIONS FROM LIFE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I am truly grateful for the kindly notice of the text of my "Birdland Echoes" in your last issue. But in justice to Mr. Crane, the illustrator, I must say that the strictures on his part of the work are not justified by the facts. Instead of the illustrations being "copies of stuffed birds," every bird was drawn from life, and after long study; and the appearance of being "puffed out in the breast" is really true to nature. The truth is, we have too much in mind the trim, smooth-feathered birds of the average illustration. Mr. Crane's drawings I claim are the best — *i. e.*, the most correct black-and-white — illustrations ever published; so correct, indeed, they do not call for color, if used as a means of identifying any bird in hand.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

Trenton, N. J., November 2, 1896.

AT HIGH TIDE.

O shining slaves that must forever bend!
Accursed waves that must forever strain!
What power draws thee, drives thee without end,
Along a pathway beautiful as vain?

Did'st thou betray the Goddess Moon above,
To be imprisoned thus in green unrest?
Compelled to follow in enchanted love
The magic vengeance of her jealous breast!

Did'st thou once lift thyselves in praise divine,
To be thus chained to her idolatry,—
Condemned in sight of Heaven still to pine
In adoration of futility?

O shining slaves that must forever bend!
Accursed waves that must forever strain!
What power draws thee, drives thee without end,
Along a pathway beautiful as vain?

MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON.

The New Books.

HAMERTON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.*

Mr. Hamerton's Autobiography (1834–58) fills about one-third of a rather substantial volume, and tells the story of the writer's life up to his twenty-fourth year. Fortunately, as it happens, this year was the date of his marriage; so that Mrs. Hamerton, in the Memoir by which she has supplemented her husband's too-brief sketch, is enabled to take up the thread of the narrative at the point where he dropped it. The volume thus forms a complete and continuous life of a man to whom America owes much both of profit and pleasure. We venture to say (with all deference to the fine rhapsodies of Mr. Ruskin) that Mr. Hamerton's books have done more than those of any other writer to spread in this country a taste for sound art and an insight into its principles.

Mr. Hamerton was born at Laneside, near Shaw, Lancashire, in 1834. His family on both sides seems to have been of the upper middle class, with aristocratic connections and leanings. Of his father (an attorney in fair practice) he says:

"He had very little to recommend him except a fine person, great physical strength, and fifteen quarterings. He had a reputation for dissolute habits, was a good horseman, an excellent shot, looked very well in a ballroom, and these, I believe, were all his advantages, save an unhappy faculty for shining in such masculine company as he could find in a Lancashire village in the days of George IV. Money he had none, except what he earned in his profession, at one time rather a good income."

Mr. Hamerton's mother died a little over a year after her marriage. "Few people," her son says, "who have lived in the world have left such slight traces." Her loss was a heavy blow to her husband, who, despite his rough nature and hard-riding hard-drinking proclivities, loved her devotedly. He thenceforth neglected his profession, separated himself more and more from his social class, and sank gradually into a slough of mere village conviviality:

"He and his friends drank when they were together to make society merrier, and when they happened to be alone they drank to make solitude endurable. . . . . They dined at mid-day, and had the spirit decanter and the tobacco-box on the table instead of desert, frequently drinking through the whole afternoon and a long evening afterwards. In the morning they slaked alcoholic thirst with copious draughts of ale."

Fortunately, our future author and etcher was not brought up mainly under the roof of this graceless father — else he might well have lapsed into a mere rustic scapegrace of the "Tony Lumpkin" order, or worse. Much of his childhood was passed with two maiden aunts at Burnley; and he says, "I could not have been better cared for by my own mother than by these two excellent ladies." At Burnley he learned to read English with ease, and attended the Grammar School, where he was at once "set at Latin"— unfortunately, after a method so ingeniously difficult and repulsive as to breed in him a "horror of everything printed in Latin" that was scarcely overcome in later years. The Burnley period is followed by a dark chapter in Mr. Hamerton's life — so dark, he says, that the necessity of writing it has made him "put off the composition of this autobiography year after year." Into the extremely painful details of this chapter we need not go. Suffice it to say that in 1843 Mr. Hamerton, then a sensitive boy of nine years or so, was taken to live alone with his father at Shaw; and that while there, during a period of six months, he was treated by him with a cruelty which it is charitable to ascribe to mental disorder brought on by long addiction to the brandy bottle. During this half-year, existence was a hell to him; and his system was fast giving way under the constant strain of the alternate dread of blows and their actual reception, and torments even worse than blows, when the end came, swift, tragic, yet not wholly unwelcome. Mr. Hamerton thus describes it:

"I awoke one bleak winter's morning about five o'clock, and heard the strangest cries proceeding from his room. His man-servant had been awakened before me and had gone to the room already, where he was engaged in a sort of wrestling match with my father, who, in the belief that the house was full of enemies, was endeavoring to throw himself out of the window. Other men had been called for, who speedily arrived, and they overpowered him, though even the remnant of his mighty strength was such that it took six men to hold him on his bed. . . . I was not in the room when he died, but my aunt took me to see him immediately after, and then I received an impression which has lasted to the present day."

The week that preceded the death of the elder Hamilton was one of terror for the forlorn and bewildered boy; but it had a blessed interlude that came like a sign and a dawning of the brighter time to come. Of this incident Mr. Hamerton says:

"I had been able to get to sleep that night for a short time, when a light in the room woke me. The horrible life I had been leading for many a day and night had produced a great impressionability, and I was particu-

* PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. An Autobiography, 1834–1858, and a Memoir by his Wife, 1858–1894. With portrait. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

larly afraid of my father in the night-time, so I started up in bed with the idea that he was come to beat me, when lo! instead of his terrible face, I saw what was for me the sweetest and dearest face in the whole world! It was his sister Mary, she who had taken my mother's place, and whom I loved with a mingled sentiment of filial tenderness and gratitude that remained undiminished in force during all the after years. For the suddenness of revulsion from horror to happiness, there has never been a minute in my existence comparable to the minute when I realized that she had come."

In his father's will the sister Mary of the foregoing incident was named as Mr. Hamerton's sole guardian. Her general life-scheme for him was the socially irreproachable one comprising a Public School, Oxford, the Church; but, says Mr. Hamerton, "there was a *vis inertiæ* in my total want of social and scholastic ambition. In the worldly sense I never had any ambition whatever." The idea of Rugby or Harrow having been abandoned, he was sent, in 1845, to Doncaster School, where he spent three half years not unprofitably, making fair progress in all branches (including drawing) save, as we infer from the following observation, the classics.

"The misfortune was that the classics were not taught as literature at all, but as exercises in grammar and prosody. They were dissected by teachers who were simply lecturers on the science of language, and who had not large views even about that. Our whole attention being directed to the technicalities of the pedagogue, we did not perceive that the classic authors had produced poems which, as literature, were not inferior to those of our best English poets."

Blinded thus by those who should have known better to the beauties of Homer and Virgil, the boy found out for himself the charms of the native poets — notably Scott, of whom he says: "Of all the influences that had sway over me in those days and for long afterwards, the influence of Scott was by far the strongest." From Doncaster Mr. Hamerton returned to Burnley Grammar School. Here he was under the care of Dr. Butler (afterwards his private tutor), a kindly man guilty of spoiling his boys by sparing the rod, but in advance of the average Orbilius of his day and class in that he heretically "did not think education should be confined to the two dead languages, but incited the boys to learn French and German, and even chemistry." At Burnley School the author etched his first plate — "a portrait of a Jew with a turban," and "frightfully overbitten."

In 1850 Mr. Hamerton went to live with his guardian at Hollins, in the country; and here his natural and life-long taste for gipseying and aquatics (to which his readers owe so many pleasant passages) was first mildly indulged. A primitive catamaran launched on a Lancashire fish-pond was the first of a long series of experiments with that delusive order of craft. About this period his love of mediævalism, imbibed from Scott, led to the production of a little book (his first printed one) on heraldry, which had some sale. Up to this point his tastes had been conservative and aristocratic, and consonant enough with his guardian's plans as to Oxford and the Church. But now there came a change, a revolution which, he says, "was the most important intellectual crisis of my life, and which deserves a chapter to itself." Into the details of this chapter we can not go here. As the reader will have surmised, the "crisis" was a religious one. At seventeen the thinking, earnest youth found himself spiritually at the parting of the ways. Inquiry bred doubt, and doubt meant inability to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles — that is, to conform to a then condition precedent to entering Oxford. This lapse must have been a sad shock to the kind guardian, who was orthodox to the backbone, and would doubtless herself have gone as a rejoicing witness to the stake. Oxford and the Church abandoned, the choice of a calling became necessary—though Mr. Hamerton had some means, enough, he says, "to enable me, as a bachelor, to live like a gentleman." He at once declared for literature and painting. He adds:

"I have been sometimes represented as an unsuccessful painter who took to writing because he had failed as an artist. It is, of course, easy to state the matter so, but the exact truth is that a very moderate success in either literature or art would have been equally acceptable to me, so that there has been no other failure in my life than the usual one of not being able to catch two hares at the same time. I decided to try to be a painter and to try to be an author, and see what came of both attempts."

Mr. Hamerton's first master in painting was Mr. J. P. Pettitt, whom he met at Keswick in 1852. In the year following he fell under Mr. Ruskin's influence, touching which he makes the following sound observations:

"It was a good influence in two ways, first in literature, as anything that Mr. Ruskin has to say is sure to be well expressed, and after that it was a good influence in directing my attention to certain qualities and beauties in nature; but in art this influence was not merely evil, it was disastrous . . . it tended directly to encourage the idea that art could be learned from nature, and that is an immense mistake. Nature does not teach art, or anything resembling it; she only provides materials. Art is a product of the human mind, the slow growth of centuries. If you reject this and go to nature, you have to begin all over again, the objection being that one human life is not long enough for that."

From the foregoing one may fairly infer that the writer admitted to himself that he had realized too late in life the truth that painting is at bottom a refined handicraft; and that high mental gifts coupled with the closest study of nature are of little avail to the painter unless he be a master of the tools and technique of his craft. In 1853 Mr. Hamerton began his "new London life" as a pupil in the studio of his Keswick friend, Mr. Pettitt. His account of this period contains some interesting memories of artists and writers—Leslie, Constable, Landseer, Doyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Rogers, Miss Marian Evans, and others. At one time he had a notion of going to Egypt, as artist-traveller. "I mentioned," he says, "this project to Mr. Ruskin, who said that he avoided travelling in countries where he could not be sure of ordinary comforts, such as a white tablecloth and a clean knife and fork; still, he would put up with a great deal of inconvenience to be near a mountain." In April, 1854, Mr. Hamerton returned to the country; and, he says, "from that day to this I have never lived in London, which has probably been a misfortune to me, both as artist and writer." A trip to the Highlands in the same year resulted in a little volume entitled "The Isles of Loch Awe and other Poems," which appeared the day the author came of age, September 10, 1855. In the autumn of this year Mr. Hamerton made his first trip to Paris, where he met his future wife, Mlle. Eugénie Gindriez, daughter of a gentleman who had been Prefect of the Doubs under the second Republic, and who was living quietly at Paris, under mild political *surveillance*, under the Empire. The subject of marriage, or even of attachment, was not at this time broached between the young people. Says Mr. Hamerton:

"I, for my part, left Paris without being aware that Mademoiselle Gindriez had anything to do with my future destiny; but she, with a woman's perspicacity, knew better. She thought it at least probable, if not certain, that I should return after long years; she waited patiently, and when at last I did return there was no need to tell on what errand."

The marriage took place at Paris in May, 1858. On the eventful morning, as Mr. Hamerton recalls, there was a *garçon* of the hotel brushing the waxed floor on the landing outside his door.

"I had a flowered white silk waistcoat on, and the man said, '*Monsieur est bien beau ce matin; on dirait qu'il va à une noce.*' I answered: '*Vous avez bien deviné; en effet, je vais à une noce.*' It was unnecessary to give him further information."

The pair journeyed at once to their wild Highland home on Loch Awe—of all strange places in the world, Mr. Hamerton admits, surely the least suitable for a young Parisienne to be brought to. On the day of their arrival the Loch was shrouded in a fog so dense that the young bride could scarcely believe there was a high mountain opposite: nothing was visible from Innistrynich but a still, gray, shoreless sea. But this first frown of Nature proved no symbol of the future.

With the arrival at Innistrynich Mr. Hamerton's quota of the volume ends and his wife's begins. To Mrs. Hamerton's Memoir, which is a very charming, frankly written composition, we have little space to devote — much less than the work deserves. It gives a satisfactory account of Mr. Hamerton's life and work after 1858, and is brightened with much lively chat as to the writer's own experiences, domestic and social, in Scotland and in France. Mrs. Hamerton details with much pleasant *naïveté* her not altogether cordial reception at the hands of her husband's relatives (who were a little disappointed at his choosing a wife abroad) — notably of a certain Aunt Susan Hamerton, a Shandean character recalling in a way David Copperfield's peppery but excellent Aunt Betsy Trotwood. Aunt Susan's hostility to the French fell little short of Miss Trotwood's to donkeys; but she finally melted before the grace and amiability of her niece. The story of the reconcilement is prettily told:

"One morning I was gathering strawberries in the garden. . . . Aunt Susan came up and offered to help me. Never shall I forget the scene when we both rose from the strawberry-beds, with our fragrant little baskets well filled. We turned towards the lake, whose soft, hazy glamor matched that of the tender sky; the air was still, and there reigned a serene silence, as if a single sound might have desecrated the almost religious peace of earth and heaven; yet a smothered sob was heard as I felt myself caught in a close embrace, my head laid upon a heaving bosom, my hair moist with warm tears, a broken voice murmuring: 'My child, how I have wronged you! . . . and now I love you so—.' 'Oh! Aunt Susan,' I said, 'don't cry; I will love you too; my husband will be so happy.' We kissed each other, and said no more, and from that time Aunt Susan became my most faithful friend."

Mrs. Hamerton has naturally many kind things to say of this country, where her husband's works have always been deservedly popular; and in this connection we may quote her note touching the honorable (if perhaps, from the piratical point of view, Quixotic) behavior towards Mr. Hamerton of an American publishing firm, at a period when the rights of the British author here were fenced by no law save

the moral one, "Thou shalt not steal." Says our author (1868):

"For some time past, Mr. Hamerton's reputation had been growing in America, but he did not derive the slightest profit from the sale of his books there till Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, proposed to pay him a royalty upon the works that should be published by them in advance of pirated editions. This offer was accepted with pleasure and gratitude, and the pecuniary result proved a timely help."

We can promise Mr. Hamerton's many American admirers a treat in the perusal of this attractive volume. E. G. J.

Present Educational Tendencies.*

The two main trends in education to-day in the United States seem to be the importation of German ideas and the application of physiological and psychological science to child study and pedagogic theory. Hegel and Herbart among German philosophers are especially studied, and three of the books on our present list directly concern them. At least five others show the influence of the second trend.

Dr. F. L. Luqueer, in "Hegel as Educator," deals with his subject in two parts, Part I. showing Hegel as student and teacher, and Part II. being a translation of Hegel's thoughts on education, mainly extracted from Thaulow: Hegel's *Ansichten über Erziehung*. Part I., of about a hundred pages, is practically a popular life of Hegel, but a very carefully studied, though not very original, presentation. The second part, of about the same number of pages, gives many of Hegel's most suggestive thoughts on education, and is preceded by a short but interesting introduction.

Dr. W. M. Bryant's little book on "Hegel's Educational Ideas" is a far slighter contribution to the subject than the one just noticed, yet it shows a certain originality and suggestiveness. Though the essay is an attempt to interpret Hegel's theory with direct reference to the educational needs of our own times, it is too general and indefinite to be of much service to practical teachers. The Hegelianism is somewhat too florid, and there is constant overemphasis, as evidenced by the profuse italicizing.

In Herbart's "A B C of Sense Perception" we have a more definite contribution to pedagogy than in the case of the two previous volumes. Here Herbart expounds with some fulness his views of sense perception, and his mathematical methods of training it,— that is by "the apperception of form through concepts," of which the triangle is the master one. This developing percept through concept is rather a reversal of the common method nowa days, which appeals solely to percepts to guide to concepts. Among the minor works translated in this volume the most interesting and important is doubtless "The Æsthetic Presentation of the Universe the Chief Office of Education," in which Herbart sets forth his ideal of education as the coördinate developing of Cognition and Sympathy toward the highest point, where the universal ethical and æsthetic significance is fully comprehended and acted on. Those who wish to attempt Herbart at first hand have in this book their opportunity. The translation appears to be well done by an enthusiastic Herbartian, Dr. W. J. Eckoff, who has added prefaces and introductions and an exhaustive analysis.

To the second trend of educational tendencies, the psychological, belongs the volume on "Child Observations." This book consists of a bare record of rather commonplace observations, preceded by an Introduction by Principal E. H. Russell. We are there told that these records are "not a scientific study of children, in the interest of psychology, but an attempt to bring our future teachers into closer and more sympathetic relations with them as individuals." We do not think this attempt to divorce

* Hegel as Educator. By Frederic Ludlow Luqueer, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Hegel's Educational Ideas. By William M. Bryant, M.A., LL.D. Chicago: Werner School Book Co.

Herbart's A B C of Sense-Perception, and Minor Pedagogical Works. Translated by William J. Eckoff. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Child Observations. First Series: Imitation and Allied Activities. Edited by Miss Ellen M. Haskell, with an Introduction by E. H. Russell. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child. Part I., Containing the Chapters on Perception, Emotion, Memory, Imagination, and Consciousness. By Gabriel Compayré. Translated from the French by Mary E. Wilson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Kindergarten Principles and Practice. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Principles and Practice of Teaching. By James Johonnot. Revised by Sarah Evans Johonnot. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A New Manual of Method. By A. H. Garlick, B.A. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

The Education of Children at Rome. By George Clarke, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Education of the Central Nervous System. A Study of Foundations, Especially of Sensory and Motor Training. By Reuben Post Halleck, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Care and Culture of Men. A Series of Addresses on the Higher Education. By David Starr Jordan. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Co.

sympathy and knowledge is very successful. Knowledge is necessary to sympathy, and sympathy to knowledge. All real insight quickens sympathy, and all sympathy quickens insight, which must be scientific to be true. As the physician and professional nurse study cases in the light of pure science, so must the educator do for his pupils. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Russell, after so vigorously declaiming against the selfishness of making child-life "material" for science, should yet (p. xxxiii.) consider the "highest ideal" of such study as helping the observer to a full enjoyment of the varying phases of childhood. Mr. Russell (p. xxix.) makes far too sharp a distinction between the child and the adult. In short, the introduction is quite too one-sided; and the main body of the book, as a record of facts, shows too little insight by the observers, though it may impress some teachers with the power and scope of the mimetic tendency in children.

In striking contrast with this rather crude work is Compayré's "Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child," which is an extremely careful and thorough, yet sympathetic, summary of infant psychology. It is a clear and on the whole candid *résumé* of the psychology of the first few months of the child's life, as illustrating perception, emotion, memory, imagination, and attention. Professor Compayré often writes both clearly and forcibly, as when he says: "While in the adult the expression falls short of the reality, in childhood it exceeds it. The child's embraces are in excess of his love; he cries more than he suffers; he laughs more than he is amused; and when he has learned to talk, he will talk more than he thinks." It will certainly occur to many that talking more than one thinks is not wholly confined to children. The book would be improved by the addition of an index, and of a tabular outline of the growth of mind; or at least these features should be incorporated in Part II., which we are glad to note is to follow this volume.

The third volume in the "Republic of Childhood" series, coming after the volumes on "Froebel's Gifts" and "Froebel's Occupations," is now before us with the title "Kindergarten Principles and Practice." It treats, in a very clear and lively way, and yet with discriminating enthusiasm, of such topics as Nature-Study, Moral Training, and Kindergarten Play. As an interpretation and application of Froebel, it will be of great value to parents and teachers who wish an introduction to his system. Froebel, indeed, studied the child mainly through sympathy, but yet not unscientifically; still, he made but a beginning, and on the whole he erred rather in over-emotionalism and over-tenderness toward making childhood a world in itself rather than a passing stage of development. This book, however, corrects to some extent this tendency, and becomes a very good introduction to modern Kindergarten practice. It may be doubted, however, whether the feminine spirit which so dominates Kindergartenism at present gives the complete environment for the young child, and whether it would not gain something by a training by men kindergarteners.

What the work just noticed does for the kindergarten, James Johonnot's "Principles and Practice of Teaching" does for the graded public school. We have here a thoroughly progressive manual for the use of practical teachers. Training in natural science and in manual arts is especially emphasized. Still, the author by no means neglects the moral and æsthetic culture. With regard to the former, he has a severe standard for the teacher as well as the pupil. "Of course," he says, "no person addicted to the use of strong drink or tobacco should ever presume to take upon himself the office of teacher." This revised edition of a well-known work especially emphasizes the interdependence of studies. In an appendix is reprinted the interesting "Story of a School," which so fully illustrates Mr. Johonnot's ideas on "incidental" moral training.

Mr. A. H. Garlick's "New Manual of Method" is primarily intended for young teachers in English schools, and will hardly interest the American teacher save by an occasional suggestion by way of comparison of American and English practice. There are some points on which the American teacher would be sure to dissent,— for instance, the necessity of corporal punishment, and the advisability of allowing poetry to be studied only at a late period in the pupil's work in English literature; but in the main it will be found a sound though rather conservative manual.

In the neat little volume entitled "The Education of Children at Rome," Dr. George Clarke publishes his doctorate dissertation. It deals with the intellectual and moral side of Roman education, and brings out fully the practical bent of Roman life. The book is clearly written, and seems a trustworthy and scholarly handbook, and the only special work on the subject in the English language.

Mr. R. P. Halleck, in his "Education of the Central Nervous System," aims mainly at sensory training. His special aim "consists in showing that recalled images of sense objects are powerful and necessary aids in further modifying and developing the sensory cells; not images of sight alone, but of every sense. . . . From long personal experience, the author can testify that the majority of pupils can soon be induced to seize the first opportunity to obtain definite sensory knowledge of any object mentioned in poetry, whether of a daffodil, of a murmuring pine, or of 'incense breathing morn.'" How the study of literature may help the study of nature, and *vice versa*, is a very interesting topic, which, however, is plainly psychological, and receives very little elucidation from the study of the central nervous system. The most original and suggestive chapters are "Special Sensory Training" and "Formation of Images," where definite exercises are set, and a sort of sensory gymnastics prescribed.

Dr. David Starr Jordan has been well known for years as a power in educational affairs, especially in the West; and his volume on "The Care and Culture of Men" presents in popular form the ideas which have made him so influential as a radical leader. In such chapters as those on "The Value of Higher Education," "The Scholar in the Community," "The School and the State," we have large, hopeful, and progressive ideas, set forth in the vigorous style of an accomplished orator, and enlivened with varied quotation, incident, and anecdote. Even those who disagree fundamentally with Dr. Jordan's main positions will find much that is of value. While the book is in no large sense an addition to pedagogical literature, it will yet be stimulating to teachers and others interested in education.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.*

Rich in material illustrative of the early and middle periods of the political history of the United States, the "American Statesmen Series" has contained but two volumes covering the important years between the Compromise of 1850 and the Civil War, these being the biographies of Lewis Cass and Abraham Lincoln. The story of William Henry Seward would be acceptable as a valuable contribution to our history, giving as it does a full account of the problems connected with slavery between the Kansas Bill and Emancipation, even were it not permeated with the personality of the great statesman whose name appears upon the title-page. For thirty-one years, beginning as Governor of New York and ending as Secretary of State under Johnson, he gave his life to the public. The most momentous questions of American history were decided during this period; political parties sprang into being and died; legislative struggles gave place to the battle of bullets. It was a difficult task to keep the story within the limits of a single volume, and the decision to give greater attention to the decade from 1855 till 1865 was a proper one, considering the prominence of the position of Mr. Seward in that trying time.

William H. Seward was a man of inferior physique, with few graces of oratory and little power to command the attention and sway the feelings of an audience. When his contemporaries, Clay or Webster, addressed the Senate, every seat was filled and every nerve was strained to catch the full effect of the words of the speaker; when Seward spoke, it was to empty benches. But, while sometimes the influence of the speeches of the gifted orators passed away with the dramatic triumphs of the moment of delivery, the words of Seward, widely scattered and translated for the benefit of foreign-born readers, had as great influence in molding the thought of the people during the years of his public life as any other force operating in our history. In this connection it is necessary to mention only the speeches in which he set forth the "higher law," the "irrepressible conflict," and his views in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Seward was a man who often showed great lack of tact in dealing with his fellows and in discussing burning questions of the day. He left the executive chair at Albany, sharing with the public generally the feeling that his public life was ended. His college essay, showing the Erie Canal an impossibility as well as a source of financial ruin to the state, was a youthful predecessor of later effusions of similar weakness. He published an unfortunate letter at the opening of Taylor's administration, designed to exonerate the President from the charge of using his personal influence for legislation that would practically extend slavery to the territories, but which had the effect of calling the attention of the public to his own friendly relations with the President, and inci-

* WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD. By Thornton Kirkland Lothrop. "American Statesmen Series." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

dentally of alienating other prominent Whig leaders. The same lack of tact was shown on the occasion of the visit of the Hungarian patriots to the United States, in the dealings with Justice Campbell at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in his dispatch to Minister Adams in England, reflecting or seeming to reflect upon Congress, and, most conspicuous example of all, in his "Thoughts for the President's Consideration," when he volunteered to run the government for Mr. Lincoln.

If he failed as an orator, except in the coining of apt phrases that served as political catchwords, and often displayed weakness in critical moments, he had in him a more striking element of worth, which led him again and again, during his long and varied public career, to refuse to sacrifice principle for expediency. He manifested this quality in taking charge of unpopular criminal cases in his law practice, in adhering to his support of Adams for the presidency when he held in his hand a position offered by a rival candidate, Clinton, and in favoring a recognition of parochial schools in the distribution of public funds for education. He opposed the policy of Fillmore on the Compromise measures, when such action meant the proscription of himself and his party friends in New York. He antagonized the leaders of the Know-Nothing movement, when by using them he might have received the nomination for the presidency in 1856, and, by carrying states which were opposed to Fremont, have made himself President. He favored strengthening the hands of the President in the Mormon matter, when his fellow Republicans opposed it, recalling the use of the army in Kansas; and he was not moved by the sinister allusions to "bedevilled" persons and "Judas Iscariot."

These characteristics of the man are admirably brought out by Mr. Lothrop, Seward's new biographer. Blame is not spared when serious blunders were made, and over-praise is not given for the excellences that shone on other occasions. To this extent the volume will be generally considered a success; when controversies are discussed, there may be differences of opinion. The "malignant posthumous attack on Seward," made by Montgomery Blair in Mr. Welles's "Lincoln and Seward," charging Mr. Seward with forcing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by putting up Dixon of Kentucky to move it, is completely answered by the correct statement of the facts of history. The chapter which discusses the relations existing between Mr. Seward and Justice Campbell is not so satisfactory. If the former was not aware that the latter was wearing the livery of the Federal Courts to serve the Confederacy in, he yet appeared in an unfortunate *rôle*, and displayed the same lack of discretion which he so often manifested elsewhere. In the assignment of credit in connection with the Trent affair, the difficult task of removing laurels from a popular idol is satisfactorily done. Americans are becoming very sensitive about Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Morse's life of Lincoln, and a recent monograph upon "The Trent Affair" by Mr. Thomas L. Harris, state conclusions essentially different from those reached by Mr. Lothrop; but the weight of authority is with the latter. More than once, when diplomatic difficulties were discussed, Mr. Seward's notions were utterly impracticable and needed the revision of such a thoughtful mind as that of Abraham Lincoln; but the conclusion is definitely reached that in the Trent affair Mr. Seward took the initiative as the Secretary responsible for foreign relations, and that Mr. Lincoln and the other members of the cabinet came to his position. The special chapter on diplomatic questions clearly indicates the variety of international problems of the period of the Civil War, and emphasizes the great services of Mr. Seward in a field where the pen rather than the sword won victories for the Union.

Other chapters of the book might call for consideration if the limits of space would allow. The story of the development of the Republican party and the account of the convention of 1860 are naturally marked by a strong Seward sentiment. The strictures on Horace Greeley seem warranted after a re-reading of Greeley's own statement in his "Recollections of a Busy Life"; and while there appears a discordant note in the references to Abraham Lincoln in connection with the nomination in 1860, it is the comparatively unknown Abraham Lincoln of that year who is mentioned, and not the great emancipator enshrined in the hearts of the people. Too many unsettled matters remain to make it worth while to note the difficulties of Reconstruction connected with the administration of Andrew Johnson, but it is questionable if a due amount of attention is paid to the Alaska purchase, which is dismissed with a short paragraph and without recognition of Mr. Seward's prescience as to the importance of the Pacific Ocean in the manifest destiny of the United States, in which he firmly believed.

FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON.

THE COUNTRY OF HORACE AND VIRGIL.*

M. Marie Louis Gaston Boissier is one of those charming French scholars who are such graceful interpreters of the best thought of Greece and Rome. Since 1876, he has been the incumbent of a *fauteuil* in the French Academy, and has not slept in it, as his several books and frequent articles attest: possibly, too, his august duties as permanent secretary of the Immortal Forty have helped to stimulate his activity. Formerly professor of Latin oratory at the *Collège de France*, he has rarely departed from the field of Roman study covered by the last years of the Republic and the first century of the Empire. His scholarship, while not portentous, is yet painstaking; his conclusions in matters of classic topography are based upon thorough personal investigation: and the arguments with which these conclusions are presented are so graciously and winningly suggested for our consideration that we cannot but extend to them the courtesy common among gentlemen, and perhaps yield to their charm of manner the assent which a more hardened — say a Teutonic — critic would withhold. In a certain sense M. Boissier may be said to have done for Horace and Virgil in France what the lamented Sellar has done for them in England; though his work lacks the steadiness of glow and the symmetrical unity of "The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age."

The book before us is a translation of his "The Country of Horace and Virgil," in which the poets' personalities are projected, as it were, against a background formed by their favorite haunts. To Horace are devoted fifty-eight pages. Then follows an excursus (pp. 59–115) on the tombs of Corneto; and the rest of the book (pp. 116–346, or just two-thirds of the whole) is occupied with Virgil and the Æneid.

M. Boissier sketches with free hand the relations of Horace to Mæcenas; and dwells on the joy the poet must have felt in receiving from the hands of his patron an estate in the Sabine hill-country. To locate this country-house is the labor of love which our author sets for himself; and he invites his readers to a "personally conducted" jaunt to the valley of the Anio and the Licenza. Moving up the west bank of the latter stream, he shows us the spot to which his reading of the poet has led him as the site of the *Villula*, as Horace modestly terms it; and he finds it half-way up the hill rising west of the river and in the immediate neighborhood of the old church of Santa Maria della Casa. He gives persuasive reasons for this site, and for differing with Capmartin de Chaupy and De Sanctis, who are for a location farther north and more toward the foot of the hill. It should be said, however, that Professor Sellar (in an elaborate foot-note on page 31 of his "Horace and the Elegiac Poets") lends the weight of his authority to the latter view; and students of Horace may profitably read and weigh the evidence offered by the French and the English scholar in support of their respective opinions.

The section of M. Boissier's book which treats of the Etruscan tombs at Corneto lacks, of course, personal interest; and it is hard to find adequate reasons for its insertion here. As an antiquarian essay it is a piece of good work; and the matter is presented with the writer's usual vivacity and a sort of charm (*charis*), like that which Dionysius assigned to the orator Lysias; but it serves in the present instance only as an interruption, which will be skipped by many readers in their hurry to get from Horace to Virgil.

M. Boissier has certainly added a fresh attraction to the great Augustan epic by his rapid and yet searching analysis of the Æneas legend and his tracing of the process of assimilation by which this old Trojan hero came to assume an Italian physiognomy. This process is followed from the earliest Homeric account of Æneas down to the time when he received his fresh baptism of immortality from Virgil. The explanation of Virgil's motives in choosing this legend as the subject of a great historico-mythological epic is full and satisfactory. Then comes an extended but most interesting description of the journeys of Æneas; in which, with the poem as our guide-book and M. Boissier as a genial and sympathetic *cicerone*, we are led peacefully enough over land and sea in the track of the much-tried but always pious son of Anchises. Sicily, of course, is given a prominent place in these wanderings; but the chief merit of the work is the successful clearing up of obscurities in the topography of the Trojan and Latin camps at the Tiber's mouth. The sites of Ostia, Lavinium and Laurentum are convincingly identified; the episode of Nisus and Euryalus receives new light; and the concluding battles of the Trojans and Rutuli are admirably sketched and discussed.

We are compelled to add that the translation

*THE COUNTRY OF HORACE AND VIRGIL. By Gaston Boissier. Translated by D. Havelock Fisher. With Maps and Plans. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

lying before us is an unworthy and slovenly thing. The reproach of *traditore traduttore* was never more deserved than in this instance. It is too bad that so refined a scholar as Gaston Boissier should be so disastrously presented to American readers as has been his fate in the hands of Mr. D. Havelock Fisher. The errors and blunders swarm in such profusion that they are susceptible of classification. Most numerous and vexatious are the misprints in Latin citations and Greek or Latin proper names. Of the forty-odd specimens in this class we may mention *utili* for utilis, *accipieno* for accipiens, *erant* for errant, *rerem mili* for rerum mihi, *Polycletes*, *Marsci*, *Pythagorus*, *Demodochus*, *Phaecians*, *Acestus*, *Taorminus*, *Cumea*, *Maegara*, *Thassos*, *Aen.* for Ecl., *Ibid.* for Idyll, *Ibid.* for Sat., *Egl.* for Ecl. *Lucian* is substituted for Lucan (p. 166), *Socrates* for Sophocles (p. 174), *Gothic* for Doric (p. 233), *Trojan* for Trajan (p. 309). Before Greek the translator or proof-reader simply "lies down": as seen in the two attempts on pp. 130, 326. *Gains* (p. 77) is a poor exchange for games, having an unpleasant suggestion of professionalism; and *annuli* (p. 110) is perhaps intended for curule.

The author's sense has evidently been reversed in this (p. 60): "Reluctance to remain ignorant of the past history of a race which held an important place among ancient nations is a thing I cannot understand." On page 62 we read: "One does not think of stopping at the intermediate stations, it is true, nor does what one sees of the Tuscan Maremma in this rapid flight make one wish to visit it more clearly. Yet it is wrong to do so." To do what? On page 72, speaking of Etruscan tombs, this translator makes M. Boissier say or seem to say: "Nothing now remains which could be carried off — that is to say, the mural paintings." On page 85, the Marseillais are described as entering Paris singing the hymn of "*Rouget de l'Isle*"; the name of the author being quoted and italicized as if it were the name of the song. In the matter of dates, 707 (p. 15) should be 717; and 514 B. C. (p. 144) should drop the B. C., or change 514 to 240.

Such and so many offences as these, whether due to ignorance or carelessness, or both, are yet not enough to obscure the merits of M. Boissier's book; and may even give it a factitious value as an exercise-book of mistakes, to be corrected by young students of Horace and Virgil.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

RECENT FICTION.*

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is a sequel to "Marcella," and, although another name had to be given it, Lady Maxwell is the central figure. It is good to be in the company of such souls, even after we have learned to know them so well that they no longer have the interest of the unexpected, and no justification is needed for this continuation of Marcella's life of helpful philanthropic endeavor. It is because the interest of the book centres chiefly in her that the tragic death of the titular character, Sir George Tressady, which takes us so by surprise at the close, does not affect the reader as deeply as

* SIR GEORGE TRESSADY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

WITHOUT SIN. A Novel. By Martin J. Pritchard. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

NEPHELÉ. By Francis William Bourdillon. New York: New Amsterdam Book Co.

KATE CARNEGIE. By Ian Maclaren. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE GRAY MAN. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY. The Story of His Boyhood. By J. M. Barrie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ULRICK THE READY. By Standish O'Grady. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

IN THE WAKE OF KING JAMES. By Standish O'Grady. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE SILK OF THE KINE. By L. McManus. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE KING'S REVENGE. By Claude Bray. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN THE DAY OF ADVERSITY. By John Bloundelle-Burton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DENOUNCED. By John Bloundelle-Burton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE COURTSHIP OF MORRICE BUCKLER. A Romance. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Macmillan Co.

BATTLEMENT AND TOWER. By Owen Rhoscomyl. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE FINDING OF LOT'S WIFE. By Alfred Clark. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

DR. NIKOLA. By Guy Boothby. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

KING NOANETT. A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe, & Co.

THE REGICIDES. A Tale of Early Colonial Times. By Frederick Hull Cogswell. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

MRS. CLIFF'S YACHT. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MARCH HARES. By HAROLD FREDERIC. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PROMISED LAND. From the Danish of Henrik Pontoppidan by Mrs. Edgar Lucas. New York: The Macmillan Co.

BLACK DIAMONDS. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Frances A. Gerard. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE FOLLY OF EUSTACE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Robert H. Hichens. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHRONICLES OF MARTIN HEWITT. By Arthur Morrison. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LOVE IN OLD CLOATHES, AND OTHER STORIES. By H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TALES OF FANTASY AND FACT. By Brander Matthews. New York: Harper & Brothers.

it otherwise might. His death seems to us uncalled-for, since the whole tenor of the novel is far from tragic in so inevitable a sense as that, and before the catastrophe is reached the way seems already paved for a real union of hearts between Sir George and his vixenish but chastened wife. On the whole, the tragedy of the final chapter seems rather wanton. The political motive largely influences the action of this novel, and surprise is frequently occasioned by the author's firm grasp of recent English political life. An old parliamentarian could hardly have done better in depicting the course of a momentous piece of legislation through the House of Commons, in doing justice to all the interests concerned and seeing the subject from all the points of view, in describing the machinery of the legislative process. The Bill in question is a radical, almost a revolutionary, one; it seeks effectively to limit the hours of labor and the freedom of the individual, whether employer or employed. The Maxwells are heart and soul in its support; Tressady, on the other hand, is a prominent figure of the opposition, but changes his vote at a critical juncture, and saves both Bill and Government, although at the cost of his own political career. It need hardly be said that Marcella exerts the influence, although semi-unconsciously, by which this change of policy—for it is not a change of conviction — is brought about. We feel throughout the wish of the writer to deal fairly with the vital matter under discussion, yet we must admit that she allows emotion to outweigh reason, and that her sympathies are enlisted in behalf of a dangerous principle. The balance which in "Marcella" seemed to be justly held between the opposing forces of socialism and individualism, seems in "Sir George Tressady" to tip a little too far to the wrong side. So much for the argument of the book. As for the workmanship, it is so finished and conscientious as to be productive of a high degree of satisfaction; it betrays a rich human experience, an analytical mind, and a generous heart. Somehow it does not interest us as deeply as "Robert Elsmere" and "David Grieve" did, although in many respects a fuller mastery of the material is evidenced. The force with which Mrs. Ward's novels have impressed us is fully sustained in this the latest of them, but we miss the freshness of appeal which made "Robert Elsmere" seem to speak to us with a new voice. But the best of novelists cannot escape this fate, although some perhaps have come nearer to escaping it than the present writer.

To turn from the strong, sane, and carefully-balanced picture of life given us in Mrs. Ward's book to the hysterical mysticism of "Without Sin" is to experience about as sharp a contrast as books can offer. "Martin J. Pritchard" is, we understand, the assumed name of a woman, and the woman has in this case outdone all that man ever dreamed of daring. Never before, we should say, did modern novelist attempt so flatly impossible a subject as this. And yet the first impulse to condemn the book without reserve is checked by a feeling that somehow the writer could not have imagined the unspeakable offensiveness of her theme and its treatment; there is a kind of sincerity about the workmanship which forbids the supposition that the writer's sole aim was to startle her public, and one must reluctantly admit that the narrative is infused with the sentiment that awes us in Rossetti's "Ave." But these qualifications can have no further effect than to soften in some degree the condemnation which both religious and literary criticism are bound to pass upon the fantastical and morbid imaginings of a book that had far better have remained unwritten.

A sort of mysticism is also the note of Mr. F. W. Bourdillon's "Nephelé," but it is as different as possible from the mysticism of the book previously mentioned. If it were not for a single matchless lyric, Mr. Bourdillon's name would be absolutely unknown to the general reader, and as it is, the appearance of a prose romance from his pen is a good deal of a surprise. It must be admitted at the outset that the conception of "Nephelé" is based upon an impossibility, but we find this no very grave impediment to the enjoyment of a book so self-consistent within its own limits, and so beautiful as an example of literary composition. There is in the handling of the theme so much delicacy and spiritual suggestiveness, so elevated a sentiment, and so pure a diction, that we are willing to accept "telepathy" or any other impossiblity when we realize that without it such a book could not have been written at all. The story is of a mystical union of souls through the agency of music, and the message of that divinest of arts has rarely been put into words so glowing and so eloquent. To the unmusical it must seem a meaningless rhapsody; but those to whom the world of tone is as real as the world of poetry will take the book to their heart of hearts.

Dr. Watson's "Kate Carnegie" seems to have been timed to appear in America coincidently with the author's visit. Those who have made his acquaintance will find in the book a reflection of his genial personality, and others will be justified in the surmise that they could hardly know him any better from personal intercourse than from his books. It is indeed something of a puzzle to account for the popularity of all the "bonnie brier bush" writing and "kailyard literature" of which this is an average specimen. The Scots dialect would seem to be a distinct drawback to one's enjoyment, and it is impossible to describe the book fairly without admitting that it is both rambling and commonplace. It is a menagerie of parsons rather than a novel, for we are treated to no less than three full-length clerical portraits, and the love-story is hardly more than an incident. Whatever elements of strength the book may possess are to be sought in its flashes of humor, its touches of pathos, and its shrewd delineative strokes. It is not remarkable for any of these things, but it is moderately pleasing, and irreproachably wholesome in sentiment.

"The Gray Man" is a very different sort of story. A historical romance of the times of James VI. of Scotland, it deals with the clan feuds that kept Scotland on the verge of civil war, and is abundantly supplied with picturesque and romantic episodes. But it drags a good deal, and its real power is to be sought in the handling of a few special situations rather than in its conception as a whole. Mr. Crockett has probably never done anything better than the chapter which tells us about "The Last of the Gray Man," while two or three other episodes rise to nearly the same level of graphic and dramatic power. A good deal of actual history has been worked into the web of the author's romance, and much of the invention bears the stamp of artistic truth.

Of the three Scotch novelists now prominently before the public, Mr. J. M. Barrie seems to be the most talented, and he too contributes a book to the season's output of fiction. We are inclined, moreover, to think it the best book he has written. Although "Sentimental Tommy" shares in the constructive weakness displayed by the two Scotch stories just mentioned, and is, like them, a series of episodes and sketches rather than an organic whole, there is exhibited in the details of its workmanship so fine an art that criticism may for once be content to praise without cavil. The inner life of childhood is for most writers unexplored territory. They may write about it and around it, but few retain a memory of their early days so vivid as to enable them to reproduce the world from the child's point of view. But Stevenson did it, and Mr. Kenneth Grahame has done it, and so has Mr. Barrie in this extraordinary book. "Imaginative" would, however, be a better adjective for his hero than "Sentimental," for it is in his delineation of the imaginative aspect of child-life that the author has achieved his success. The wonder-world that a child can create for himself in the most commonplace environment is here realized with a subtle insight almost beyond praise. The story of the last Jacobite rising, for example, comes near to being a work of genius, and can hardly miss some share of the "immortality" it deserves. Mr. Barrie has not only been a boy, like the rest of us, but has remained one at heart, as few of the rest of us succeed in doing. And his Tommy is one of the most genuine boys in literature.

Mr. Standish O'Grady is the author of a number of romantic novels having for their common purpose "to illuminate, in some degree, aspects of the history, genius, and traditions of Ireland. The latest two of these works are before us. The one, called "Ulrick the Ready," is a story of the closing years of Elizabeth's reign; the other, "In the Wake of King James," a tale of the period just after the Battle of the Boyne. Mr. O'Grady is evidently a close student of Irish history and antiquities, but he cannot fairly be called a skilled literary craftsman. The first of the books just named is absolutely chaotic in structure, and so swamped with history, genealogy, and archæology as to be well-nigh unreadable. The second, being mainly a private concern, has some degree of symmetry, and tells its tale of adventure in a reasonably thrilling way. It is far from being unreadable, and its matter is not quite so hackneyed as is the stuff of most of our recent historical fiction.

The artistic effect that Mr. O'Grady, despite his knowledge and industry, has failed to produce, appears very noticeably in "The Silk of the Kine," an Irish story of the period when the "curse of Cromwell" had just fallen upon the land. A well-conceived and pathetic situation is portrayed by the author with swift sure strokes, and the romance is alike pleasing for its narrative and its diction. The heroine is a fair maiden of noble birth, orphaned by the wars and "transplanted" by order of the Protector. A young English officer chances to save her from death or worse, and to intervene in the dangers that subsequently beset her. In the end, he sacrifices his position and his prospects for her sake, and is about to carve out for himself a new life upon the Continent, when a pardon from the Protector changes his plans, and serves to make his story end happily.

"The King's Revenge" takes us back to the early fourteenth century, and has for its chief historical figures the ill-fated King Edward II. and his hapless favorite, Piers Gaveston. We do not recollect that this story has been used for imaginative purposes by any modern novelist, or, indeed, since Marlowe found in it the stuff for the greatest of his tragedies. Mr. Claude Bray, the author, has a name that is new to us, but he seems to have learned fairly well the lesson of historical romance. Perhaps it would be difficult to learn that lesson ill at a time when the art of fiction based upon history finds so many skilled practitioners. Mr. Bray is weakest in his love story, which is told in the most perfunctory manner, and strongest in his delineation of the turbulent barons who plunged England into civil war after the strength and resolution of the First Edward had given place to the feebleness and vanity of the Second.

Mr. Bloundelle-Burton, who appears twice in our current list of novels, delves for his material in the rich mine of French history and chronicle. "In the Day of Adversity" is a romance of the days of Louis XIV., and has a stirring picture of the sea-fight at La Hogue, besides a realistic account of the horrors of the galleys, and a web of private intrigue sufficiently complicated to hold the interest at a high tension. "Denounced" is a story of "the Forty-five," and thus partly English in theme. Its chief interest, however, is in the imprisonment of its hero in the Bastille by means of a *lettre de cachet*, and its careful account, based upon documentary evidence, of the life of an inmate of that famous, or infamous, stronghold of tyranny. The author of these two books has caught the trick of historical romance quite successfully, and his name must be added to the list, already a long one, of recent workers in this inexhaustible domain.

"The Courtship of Morrice Buckler" is a romance that starts bravely out on historical lines,

plunging us into the days of Monmouth Rebellion and the Bloody Assize. But the historical thread is soon dropped, and we find our interest enlisted in a romance of private intrigue and adventure which takes us back and forth from England to the Tyrol, and abounds in highly-colored passions and villainies. The plot is constructed with exceptional skill, and we are not left at the close, as is so often the case in historical romance, with a lot of tag-ends in our hands. Everything is explained in the most comfortable way before we get through, the writer thereby earning our very lively gratitude.

"Battlement and Tower" is a historical romance of Wales during the Civil War, when the fortunes of the King were waning, and only a few loyal souls here and there stood fast in their allegiance. It is royalist in its sympathies (as somehow nearly all the good romances of this period are), and pursues its course with a fiery energy that holds the reader breathless. Those who love fighting, and thrilling escapes, and dare-devil adventures, will find full measure of such things in this book, besides a chronicle of heroic devotion and faithful love. The action is often too tangled to be easily followed, and the style is too turgid to be satisfactory, but there is no denying that the story has life and interest in abundance.

"The Finding of Lot's Wife" is a romance in the manner made familiar by the stories of Mr. Rider Haggard. All that is needed for this sort of story is an imperfectly-known part of the earth, where anything may be supposed to happen for lack of proof to the contrary, and a certain amount of a cheap sort of imagination. Mr. Clark tells us of a mysterious monastery in southeastern Palestine, inhabited by monks having an ancient ritual of their own, and unknown to the world in general. A number of explorers find their way to this spot, investigate its marvels, discover among other things the veritable rock-salt statue of Lot's wife, and escape to civilization in the end. The story is strewn with grewsome horrors and romantic adventures, and proves readable, but by no means wildly exciting.

The readers of Mr. Boothby's "A Bid for Fortune" will remember the uncanny Dr. Nikola and the curious black stick, once owned by "China Pete," that finds its way into his possession. "Dr. Nikola" the book is a sort of sequel to the other romance, and tells us how, by means of the same black stick, the wizard penetrates into an unknown Chinese monastery, and possesses himself of the ancient mysteries of the order. It is an extravagant tale, not without a certain interest, and far superior to the story of Lot's wife as an excitement-producer.

The marked impetus given of late to the study of colonial history is having its effect upon the novelist, and the number of tales based upon the annals of our forefathers increases steadily from year to year. The instinct which leads to the writing of these books is a sound one, although the books themselves are too often antiquarian studies and nothing more. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect another "Scarlet Letter," for so rare a genius as that of Hawthorne blossoms only now and then in the centuries; but it is not unreasonable to hope for a considerable production of historical novels upon American themes that shall be fairly comparable with the many good books that have recently given us such a surfeit of English and Continental historical romance. Such a book as Mr. Stimson's "King Noanett" belongs distinctly to this class; it is an admirably planned and executed story, based upon a careful study of documentary evidence, yet keeping the antiquarian subordinate to the human interest. It pretends to be the personal narrative of one Bampfylde Carew, an English youth who becomes implicated in a royalist rising against the government of the Protector, and is deported to Virginia in a convict ship. He remains in the Old Dominion for a time, then makes his escape to New England, and spends the rest of his days among Puritans and Indians. The execution of the work is painstaking, and it need hardly be added that Mr. Stimson's long and successful literary experience stands him in good stead in what must be considered the most ambitious of his novels. There is an abundance of picturesque detail in the book, and the thread of a tender love-story runs though it all, giving it coherence and a heightened interest. We think there is still a little too much of antiquarianism about the work — that the note-book is too much in evidence —but when we consider the difficulty of the author's task, and the fact that he has been working in a new medium, it must be allowed that he has been strikingly successful. The illustrations made by Mr. Henry Sandham have caught the spirit of the text and the time, adding not a little to the attractiveness of the romance.

"The Regicides" is another story of the same period, and has for its subject the adventures of Goffe and Whalley in eluding the pursuit of the royal warrant for their arrest. The book offers a conscientious study of Puritan Connecticut, but candor compels to the statement that it proves only mildly exciting at the best, while at the worst it is unmistakably dull. In this case, antiquarianism has clearly got the better of art.

In turning from these essays in romance to the story of "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," we turn from actual history to the most whimsical of invention. Mr. Stockton's method of treating highly improbable situations in the most matter-of-fact way is too familiar to call for exposition. Readers of "Captain Horn" will remember Mrs. Cliff well enough, and be prepared for the sober joy of learning what she did with her share of the treasure of the Incas, and how the good people of Plainton, Maine, were impressed with her goings-on. The story is rather tedious until the yacht appears, and its owner sails the Southern seas with her crew of clergymen. At this juncture the story becomes transformed into a thrilling tale of adventure, and justifies its title to be considered a true sequel to "Captain Horn."

Mr. Harold Frederic's "March Hares," also, is

a whimsical tale, as its title would indicate, but of a sort very different from the book last mentioned. The most extraordinary things happen in its pages, and the interest is all the time kept agog, but Mr. Frederic has too much of the artistic instinct to permit even the fantastic creations of this most improbable narrative to remain mere pegs upon which to hang his inventions. In their strangest doings they seem creatures of flesh and blood, and they make their final exit in accordance with the conventional forms. The book brings fresh testimony to Mr. Frederic's facile versatility, and may be depended upon to afford an hour of very genuine amusement.

When we reviewed the translation of Herr Pontoppidan's "Emanuel" a few weeks ago, it was stated that this novel was the first part of a trilogy depicting the Grundtvigian peasant movement in Denmark, and the hope was expressed that the other parts — "The Promised Land" and "The Day of Judgment" — might also be given to English readers. Sooner than we anticipated, the wish has been fulfilled, as far, at least, as it concerned the second part of the trilogy. In "Emanuel" we read of the enthusiastic young pastor who renounced his worldly associations, and cast his lot with the peasants to the extent of marrying a girl of their caste. In "The Promised Land," we are introduced to the household of this man seven or eight years later, when the illusion has faded, and when he realizes the truth that no man's will is strong enough to sustain him undiscouraged in breaking with the social traditions and nurture that have formed his character. It is the stage of disillusionment that we are now called upon to contemplate, and the picture is simply but powerfully drawn. In the end, Emanuel and his wife separate by mutual consent for an indefinite period, and the man goes back to his father's house in Copenhagen to take up what threads he may of the life upon which he fondly thought to have turned his back forever. We shall await with great interest the concluding section of this novel, which is so genuine in its human interest, and which lies so far apart from the usual range of English fiction. The translation, we regret to say, is far from satisfactory.

"Black Diamonds" is one of the best of the novels of Mr. Jokai that have thus far been put into English. We wish, however, that the English were the work of a more competent hand. The subject of the work has a great deal to do with coal-mining, and the translator confronts us at times with a scientific jargon that is absolutely meaningless, and that will make chemists, in particular, rub their eyes in wonder. We suspect that the author is not himself very accurate in his use of scientific terms, but the translator has undoubtedly added to whatever confusion exists in the original. The story is a happy blend of the elements of romance with those of everyday life. We have, on the one hand, the romantic environment of mid-Hungary, and, on the other, the intrigues of a gay society and the trickery of the stock exchange. The action is varied, animated, and sufficiently exciting to sustain the reader's interest, to which a constant appeal is also made by the fresh and piquant aspects given the book by its Hungarian atmosphere. The element of the fantastic, which is so characteristic of this novelist, is very marked, and we resign ourselves from the start to the bizarre incident and unexpected happening.

The author of "The Green Carnation" has collected into a small volume three short stories of more than usual power. They are studies in morbid psychology, and one of them, dealing with the reincarnation of a murdered cat, goes to the extreme of the fantastic. The cat comes back to life in the form of a beautiful woman, marries her slayer, and strangles him at night. The story would be the merest rubbish were it not for a certain Poe-like quality of the imagination displayed in working out this uncanny conception. The other two stories move among the possibilities of life, at least, although having little enough to do with life as normally constituted.

We thought that Sherlock Holmes was dead, but it is certainly he who masquerades under an assumed name in the "Chronicles of Martin Hewitt." He investigates mysterious cases with the same practised ease as of old, is equally possessed of stores of recondite knowledge, and treats the methods of the professional detective with the same old tolerant condescension. Mr. Morrison is a good imitator, but it takes an unusual degree of audacity to borrow another man's thunder in this wholesale fashion. In every essential respect these stories are Sherlock Holmes stories and nothing more; the inventions are new, but the conception is without originality.

Readers of the popular magazines will be prompt to recognize some of their old friends in the volume of seven stories that give us, as far as book-form is concerned, the aftermath of the late H. C. Bunner's genius. We are inclined to think "As One Having Authority," here published, the best short story that Bunner ever wrote, although "Zadoc Pine" is a close second. "Love in Old Cloathes," also a favorite, opens the present collection, and has for its fellows "French for a Fortnight," with its irresistibly humorous conception, "Our Aromatic Uncle," and three others, the least of which is better than the best of an ordinary story-teller.

The six "Tales of Fantasy and Fact" which Mr. Brander Matthews has put together into a volume are the merest trifles as to substance, but Mr. Matthews has a manner that can make even trifles charming, and his newest book is readable for as long as it lasts. "A Primer of Imaginary Geography" is a fancy suggestive of, if not suggested by, Hawthorne; "The Rival Ghosts" has something of the Stocktonian flavor; while "The Twinkling of an Eye" is neither more nor less than a detective story that — mark you — took a prize in a newspaper competition. The other three stories, if such they may be called, are of much less importance.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

Briefs on New Books.

Electricity and magnetism as modes of motion.

The function of the seer has not ended, as many would have us believe, but the subjects of his visions have changed in the changing years. James Clerk Maxwell, the story of whose life and work is so clearly told by his successor, Professor Glazebrook, in a volume of the "Century Science Series" (Macmillan), possessed in a remarkable degree that keener vision which penetrates the arcana of nature and brings to view the methods of her most occult processes. Maxwell's work, done in the third quarter of the current century, was expended chiefly along three related lines of physical research. The first investigated the subject of Color Perception, in which by ingenious methods of combination and rotation he showed that all hues and shades may be produced by properly mingling three primary colors, diluted or darkened with white or black. The colors which he judged to be primary are red, green, and violet. The second field of his research was that of Molecular Physics. In this he studies the behavior of particles of matter when, after being formed by chemical union, they were subject to the control of physical forces, especially when forming the substance of gases and vapors. A gaseous body consists of atoms, simple or chemically compounded, united in minute molecular masses, elastic, and moving constantly, at high velocities, in all directions, in lines normally straight but subject to modifications by mutual inter-influence. These conditions submit to the most rigorous mathematical analyses. From them arise gaseous elasticity, pressure upon enclosing surface, heat, and kinetic energy. Of collateral significance, though anterior in point of time, was Maxwell's discussion of the constitution of the rings of Saturn as consisting of streams of separate material masses, relatively small, moving in constant procession in a common orbit about the central planet. His greatest achievement, however, was his Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, a theory of great potency as the foundation of the intense activity of modern electric development, and opening electric science to interpretation by exact mathematical formulæ. His fundamental hypothesis is that there exists in a magnetic field a continuous rotation of molecules about the lines of magnetic force; and that their movement constitutes an electric current. He says: "I think we have good evidence for the opinion that some phenomenon of rotation is going on in the magnetic field, that this rotation is performed by a great number of very small portions of matter, each rotating on its own axis, this axis being parallel to the direction of the magnetic force, and that the rotations of these different vortices are made to depend on one another by means of some kind of mechanism connecting them. Magnetic force is the effect of the centrifugal force of the vortices. Electro-magnetic induction of currents is the effect of the forces called into play when the velocity of the vortices is changing. Electromotive force arises from the stress on the connecting mechanism. Electric displacement arises from the elastic yielding of the connecting mechanism." Space will not permit the pursuit of this subject into even its nearer phases and relationships. But the outcome of the whole may briefly be expressed by saying of Magnetism and Electricity what Tyndall and Joule said of Heat, that they are Modes of Motion; from which statement one more readily comprehends the evidently intimate relationship between these physical activities and those which we denominate Heat and Light.

Three new volumes of popular science.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. issue three new volumes in continuation of their "International Scientific Series" of popular monographs. The first is by Professor Marey of the College of France, and is entitled "Movement." The movements of men and animals were first critically observed by Muybridge. He arranged elaborate apparatus to take a series of photographs showing the consecutive attitudes assumed by a moving animal — a trotting horse, for example — at minute intervals during one complete cycle of motion. The results showed that the conventionally artistic trotting-horse usually drawn is merely an amusing fiction. Professor Marey has added a variety of ingenious and accurate methods of observation. By placing beneath a horse's feet air-cushions connected with registering apparatus by rubber tubes fitly arranged, the animal is made to show automatically, upon a continuous sheet, the beginning, duration, and end of every step in any gait he may be using. Bright points and lines fastened to the black dress of a moving man, and indicating the geometrical position of his limbs, prepare for a series of photographs that reveal the consecutive positions of those members in the full cycle of any movement. A photographic gun contains in its stock a series of sensitive plates; the gun, being aimed at a flying bird, gives a series of negatives showing the recurring phases of its flight. Thus have the motions of many living things — men, beasts, birds, insects, fishes, reptiles—been observed and recorded. Apparatus is also devised for reversing the experiment, projecting upon a screen these views in such rapid succession as to make the continuous motion apparent to an audience. —— "Ice Work, Present and Past," by Professor Bonney of University College, London, presents the latest discussion of the work of glacial ice in moulding the earth's surface. The facts are presented clearly and concisely, and the conclusions are fairly drawn. It is probable, however, that some time will yet elapse before the last word is written upon a subject whose phenomena are so numerous, so varied, and so widely scattered, and so modified in time by other physical agencies. —— "What is Electricity?" is by Professor John Trowbridge of Harvard University. No question of physical science meets to-day such intense and persistent inquiry. The mind is not content with a definition which limits the concept

of a physical entity by a description of its activity, or a statement of its effects. We are not satisfied to say of Heat that it is something which causes certain phenomena. We desire to penetrate yet farther within the veil, and learn what causes Heat. Tyndall told us that Heat is a Mode of Motion — demonstrating, rather, that Heat is an alternative of Motion; that when an acting agency may no longer produce motion, then Heat may be generated. Does this satisfy our inquiry as to Heat, or its essence? Professor Trowbridge's last word, offered as an opinion rather than as an assertion, appears to be this: Electricity is a periodic vibration emanating from the sun and transmitted across the ether pervading vacuum which exists between us and that luminary,—which, reduced to a simpler equation becomes this: Electricity is a Mode of Motion. And this leaves us as hungry as we were before. Meanwhile the phenomena of electricity, the earliest and the latest known, in all their brilliant and bewildering transformations, are set forth in this volume in a manner most satisfactory and instructive.

A history of the English people.

When John Richard Green published his "Short History of the English People," he said he had "striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history,'" a mere history of kings and conquests. Not every subsequent writer who has had similar ideas of the scope of history has been equally fortunate in expressing them. This is perhaps the most serious criticism which may be pronounced upon Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey's "The Rise and Growth of the British Nation" (Appleton). Dr. Aubrey even attempts to improve on Green's title-page, for he declares his three volumes are not only a "History of the People" but also "For the People." He opens his introductory chapter with a series of ingeniously balanced phrases in which he refers the reader who is seeking information about politics and diplomacy, "the doings of kings and cabinets," to the "works specially devoted to Court millinery and upholstery." Although he thus shows a quite proper contempt for many historians whose works The People as well as the aristocracy purchase, his own choice of material at times reveals a curious notion of the relative value of facts. For example, after saying at the beginning of the chapter on Saxon Laws and Usages that charters, wills, etc., "furnish a picture of the domestic life of England," he immediately remarks, "Horseflesh had been freely eaten, but pork became the favorite meat." But the author's rather unhappy way of outlining the province of history does not seriously diminish the usefulness of his work as a repository of information on a great many phases of English history. It contains much that the ordinary reader can with difficulty find elsewhere unless he has access to a library of special works. In this respect it reminds one of Mr. Traill's "Social England." Its narratives — although perhaps these should be called comments rather than narratives — are evidently based on careful investigation and wide reading. Occasionally, however, events are referred to which have long since lost the dignity of facts. It is unnecessary to explain that there was no Pragmatic Sanction of 1268, or that Philip VI. did not owe his crown to the Salic law. The author's judgments, especially of kings, are often harsh. His contempt for James I. is unmeasured; he calls Richard the Lionhearted a "butcher of men," "bold, reckless, coarse, and brutal; murdering hostages and captives by hundreds, in sheer wantonness, deaf to pity, to mercy," etc., and speaks of the companions of William the Conqueror as "banditti," "harpies," and the like. The usefulness of the book is enhanced by a good index, a full table of contents, lists of books, and a chronological table.

More problems of modern Democracy.

Messrs. Scribner issue a second volume of essays selected from the writings of Mr. E. L. Godkin, entitled "Problems of Modern Democracy." The papers in this volume are reprinted from leading magazines—the "Forum," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review," etc.,—and are mostly of quite recent date. Some of the titles are: "The Duty of Educated Men in a Democracy"; "Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism"; "The Political Situation in 1896"; "The Real Problems of Democracy," etc. With Mr. Godkin's views on public questions, and with his terse and pungent manner of expressing them, our readers are perfectly familiar; and we need only say that the present volume shows the author at his best — being agreeably free from a certain note of "cocksureness," and a tendency to carp unduly at the peculiarities of his adopted country, which sometimes render his more ephemeral writings more irritating than convincing to the readers who most need to profit by them. Of course, the proximity of Tammany is not a thing to sweeten Mr. Godkin's temper or mollify his journalistic style; and allowance must be made for it. The essays before us are serious and well-considered, and deserve altogether their present more permanent setting; but we regret that Mr. Godkin's remarks (written in the heat of the momentous campaign just past) on "the attitude of the West toward the East" were not revised before reprinting. He broadly asserts (on grounds inscrutable to us, and our experience of the section of country in question is at least equal to Mr. Godkin's) that there is in the West "a widespread dislike or distrust of the East"; that "it is difficult to persuade him [the Western man] that a well-dressed man with superfine manners does not cherish evil designs of some sort"; and that "he does not see how the great fortunes he hears of in the East have been honestly acquired, and he, therefore, *would hear with equanimity of the bombardment of Eastern cities.*" All this the writer says without the shadow of a smile. Comment is superfluous; but one would really like to know the source of this

amazing concept of "the Western man." Were the supposition not irreverent, we should suggest that someone had been "stuffing" Mr. Godkin. In the main, the book is worth reading and re-reading; and it should repeat the success of its lighter and more diversified predecessor.

The methods and characteristics of Darwin.

Mr. Frank Cramer's volume entitled "The Method of Darwin" (McClurg) is at once a series of sermons for scholars on texts drawn from the life and work of Charles Darwin, a laboratory guide-book, and a treatise on educational method. The author defines education as the process of training the intellect in the art of reasoning; he regrets that the college curriculum fails for the most part to further that process, urges his conviction of the "supreme practical importance of the direct study of scientific method," and shows how Darwin is a high example of such method. "His educational history, his thoroughness, his scientific honesty, his logical power, his power of minute observation and broad generalization, the greatness of the problems with which he dealt, and the profound influence of his views upon the thought of the world, all conspire to make him a model in the study of scientific method." In two hundred and thirty-two very readable and suggestive pages, Mr. Cramer gives a careful analysis of Darwin's mental characteristics and habits of scientific research, treating him as a type of what education should accomplish, and his method as one excellent means of training the intellect in the art of reasoning.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are the publishers of "A French Grammar," by Dr. Louis Bevier, — to which Dr. Thomas Logie has contributed a set of exercises. The book is designed for older students and is thoroughly modern and scientific in treatment. The same publishers send us M. Coppée's "On Rend l'Argent," edited by Mr. T. B. Bronson; and a volume of "Coppée and Maupassant Tales," edited by Dr. A. Guyot Cameron. The former of these two volumes departs from the conventional form in being illustrated, and in being printed in the style of a real book rather than of a school book. The same publishers also send us the "Cuore" of Signor de Amicis, edited by Professor L. Oscar Kuhns.

The "Elements of Geometry" prepared by Professors A. W. Phillips and Irving Fisher of Yale University is based in its fundamental methods upon the books of the late Professor Loomis, but is essentially a new work. Its most distinctive feature is the series of photographs from models used in the teaching of solid geometry. For students of defective imagination these figures cannot fail to be helpful. Messrs. Harper & Brothers are the publishers. Other mathematical text-books just published are: "New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," by Mr. Webster Wells (Leach); "A School Algebra," by Mr. E. E. White (American Book Co.); "Elementary and Constructional Geometry," by Mr. E. H. Nichols (Longmans); and "A Practical Arithmetic," by Mr. G. A. Wentworth (Ginn).

The advocates of modern Greek in our universities have been making no little stir of late years, and a certain demand for text-books has thus been created. Two such books have just appeared: "Modern Greek Mastery," by Mr. Thomas L. Stedman (Harper); and "A Practical Method in the Modern Greek Language" (Ginn), by Mr. Eugene Rizo-Rangabé. Both writers are advocates of the teaching of Greek through the modern dialect, and Mr. Stedman makes, in addition, the novel plea that the language is well-fitted to become an international medium or *lingua franca* for the use of scholars in general.

Besides the memoir of James Clerk Maxwell, noticed elsewhere in this number, another volume of the "Century Science Series" (Macmillan) gives an equally interesting account of the life of Sir Humphry Davy, by Professor F. T. Thorpe. Although not the founder of the Royal Institution of London, Davy was the first to give it a substantial impetus, by his brilliant career as a discoverer and lecturer, beginning in the early months of 1801. Davy's fame rests upon discoveries of which some were among the most startling in the history of chemical science. Among them may be named the exhilarating effects of nitrous oxide when inhaled; the isolation by electricity of the metals of the alkalies, potassium, sodium, etc.; the investigations of chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and their compounds; and the invention of the lamp, now bearing his name, which greatly mitigated the dangers from explosive gases in mines of bituminous coal.

Under the title "Pioneers of Science of America," Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. issue a collection of sketches of the lives and scientific work of fifty noted workers of the last century and the earlier portion of the present. The list is headed with the name of Franklin, and includes such others as Audubon, Say, Henry, Morse, Erricson, and Agassiz. The papers have been prepared with care. Many of them have already appeared, under the supervision of Dr. Youmans, in the pages of "The Popular Science Monthly."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons inaugurate an "Illustrated English Library" of standard fiction with Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," illustrated by Miss Chris. Hammond, and Kingsley's "Hypatia," illustrated by Mr. Lancelot Speed. In make-up the series is somewhat similar to Macmillan's "Illustrated Standard Novels," but the volumes are sold at a much lower price. The same publishers send us Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," with a photogravure portrait from a painting by Whistler, as the first volume of their "Chelsea Library." As regards paper, typography, and binding, the volumes in these two series leave nothing to be desired, and are a marvel of cheapness besides.

A "Deutsche Sprachlehre für Anfänger," by Miss Carla Wenckebach, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., who also send us two German texts: Eckstein's "Preisgekrönt," edited by Mr. Charles B. Wilson; and Gerstäcker's "Irrfahrten," edited by Miss Marion P. Whitney. Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. are the publishers of Miss Hermine Stüven's "Praktische Anfangsgründe," a very elementary book. From Messrs. Ginn & Co. we have a volume of "Morceaux Choisis" from the writings of M. Jules Lemaître, edited by Mlle. Rosine Mellé; and from the American Book Co. a "Second Year in French," by M. L. C. Syms.

Literary Notes.

"Mark Twain" is to stay in London this winter, and work upon a new book of travels.

M. Daudet's "Robert Helmont" is the latest addition to the Dent-Macmillan edition of that author's works.

Ovanes Khan Messian, court translator to the Shah of Persia, is engaged upon an Armenian version of Shakespeare.

It is said that the MSS. left by Sir Richard Burton contain materials for seven or eight volumes, one of which is now in preparation.

The "Handbook of Graduate Courses" for the current year, published by Messrs. Leach, Shewell, & Sanborn, gives full lists of graduate courses in twenty-four leading institutions, with much further information of value to the student. The price is only thirty cents.

The Turnbull Lectures for 1897 will be given by M. Ferdinand Brunetière upon the subject of French poetry. The titles run from "La Poésie Epique du Moyen Age" to "Le Symbolisme et les Tendences Actuelles de la Poésie." The first lecture is announced for March 15, and the last for April 22.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. have just published a new edition, in two volumes, of Nuttall's "Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of Eastern North America." Mr. Montague Chamberlain is the editor, and has added some facts not included in his previous edition of 1891. The volumes have many illustrations, among which are twenty beautifully-colored plates.

"A Second Century of Charades," by Mr. William Bellamy, is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These publishers also send us four new volumes in their beautiful "Riverside" edition of Mrs. Stowe's writings. "Household Papers and Stories" and "Stories, Sketches, and Studies," are two of the volumes; the other two contain "Dred and Other Anti-Slavery Tales."

The November number of our progressive Chicago contemporary, "The Inland Printer," presents the first of a series of cover designs in color, by Mr. J. C. Lydendecker, the artist who lately won the "Century" prize for poster designs. The "Inland Printer" is an admirable publication of its class, and under the enterprising editorship of Mr. A. H. McQuilkin it has gained a distinction far beyond that of the ordinary craft journal.

The Odéon at Paris has planned a series of fifteen afternoon performances of classical drama, to be divided equally between works of antiquity, of early French literature, and of foreign literature. For the first five matinees the plays selected are "The Persæ," "Philoctetes," an arrangement of the "Ion" of Euripides, the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, and the "Phormio" of Terence with the "Trinummus" of Plautus in a double bill.

The "National Review" is to be given something of an international character, its publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold, having now a New York as well as a London office. The editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, has been spending some time in America, studying the political problem and others involved in the late election, and arranging for articles from this side. The "National" is an ably-edited and a well-written review, devoted to the serious discussion of vital questions of current affairs.

Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," which has been the leading feature of "The Century" magazine for the past year, is now to be given to the public in a form of unusual sumptuousness, in twenty-two parts of forty-eight pages each. The scheme of color-printing (by a new process) will make this work unique among illustrated books; it includes reproductions, in their original colors, of eighty-eight masterpieces of Napoleonic portraits and battle-scenes, besides over two hundred full-page engravings in tint and in black and white. The work will be noticed more at length in its proper place in our Holiday review. It is published by the Century Co., and sold by subscription only; Messrs McDonnell Brothers, 279 Dearborn st., being the general agents for it in the West.

Professor Gustav E. Karsten, head of the German department in the University of Indiana, has during the ten years of his residence in this country been making a reputation that gives him a high place among American philologists. He in about to undertake the publication of "The American Journal of Germanic Philology," and, that it may become a bond between the philologists of America and of Europe, he has associated with him as co-editor, Professor Georg Holz of the University of Leipzig. Although English and German will be given most attention, kindred subjects will receive appropriate consideration. The leading principles of the "Journal" are to be sound and helpful criticism, and the absence of all unscientific bias. The reviews will give an account of all important work done in the field of Germanic philology, and at first these will be retrospective so that a brief history of the various topics may be presented to the readers. Six numbers will be issued during the year, and the price is two dollars.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 130 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph.D. Vol. I.; illus. in colors, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 283. Century Co. $8. (Sold only by subscription, McDonnell Bros., Chicago.)

Philip Gilbert Hamerton: An Autobiography, 1834-1858, and a Memoir by his Wife, 1858-1894. With portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 591. Roberts Bros. $3.

Jean François Millet: His Life and Letters. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). Illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 396. Macmillan Co. $5.

My Reminiscences. By Luigi Arditi. Illus., 8vo, pp. 336. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

Chapters from a Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 278. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A Book of Scoundrels. By Charles Whibley. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 283. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

HISTORY.

The History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States, 1870-1895. By E. Benjamin Andrews. In two vols., illus., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

The Year after the Armada, and Other Historical Studies. By Martin A. S. Hume, F.R.H.S. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 388. Macmillan Co. $3.50.

The Rise and Growth of the English Nation, with Special Reference to Epochs and Crises: A History of and for the People. By W. H. S. Aubrey, LL.D. In three vols., 12mo, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

Social England: A Record of the Progress of the People. By various writers; edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L. Vol. V., From the Accession of George I. to Waterloo. 8vo, uncut, pp. 636. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The Story of the Mine, as Illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada. By Charles Howard Shinn. Illus., 12mo, pp. 272. "The Story of the West." D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Europe in the Middle Age. By Oliver J. Thatcher, Ph.D., and Ferdinand Schwill, Ph.D. With maps and charts, 12mo, pp. 681. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. *net*.

Historical Briefs. By James Schouler. With a Biography. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 310. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Harvard Historical Studies. Vol. I., The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870, by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D., $1.50 *net*; Vol. II., The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in the State of Massachusetts, by Samuel Bannister Harding, A.M., $1.25 *net*. Each 8vo. Longmans, Green, & Co.

An Introduction to the History of the English Church, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A. 12mo, pp. 505. Macmillan Co. $2.

The Story of Bohemia. By C. Edmund Maurice. Illus., 12mo, pp. 533. "Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History. By A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A. With map, 12mo, pp. 276. Macmillan Co. $1.25 *net*.

Kilmainham Memories. By Tighe Hopkins. Second edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 96. Ward, Lock & Co. Paper, 40c.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Letters of Victor Hugo to his Family, to Sainte-Beuve, and Others. Edited by Paul Meurice. First series; with portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 277. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Talks about Autographs. By George Birkbeck Hill. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 191. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50.

The Five Great Skeptical Dramas of History. By the late John Owen. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 398. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Impressions and Experiences. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 281. Harper & Bros. $1.50.

The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia. By W. T. Harris. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 193. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Modern French Literature. By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 510. Roberts Bros. $1.50.

Scholar Gipsies. By John Buchan. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 206. "Arcady Library." Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Stories and Legends from Washington Irving. Illus., 12mo, pp. 312. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Writings of Thomas Paine. Collected and edited by Moncure Daniel Conway. Vol. IV.; 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 521. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Selections from the Early Scottish Poets. Edited by William Hand Browne. 16mo, pp. 240. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $1.25 *net*.

American Orations. Edited by Alexander Johnston; re-edited, with Notes, by James Albert Woodburn. Vol. II.; 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 433. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

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The Compleat Angler. By Isaac Walton; with Introduction by Andrew Lang; illus. by E. J. Sullivan. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 315. Macmillan Co. $2.

The Illustrated English Library. First vols.: The History of Henry Esmond, by W. M. Thackeray, illus. by Chris. Hammond; and Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, illus. by Lancelot Speed. Each 12mo, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., $1.

Captain Cook's Voyages Round the World. With Introductory Life by M. B. Synge. Illus., 8vo, pp. 512. Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.

Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 316. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

"Riverside" Edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Works. New vols.: Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Key, 2 vols.; and Household Papers and Stories, 1 vol. Each with frontispiece and engraved title-page, 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Per vol., $1.50.

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Bohemian Legends and Other Poems. By F. P. Kopta. Second edition; 12mo, pp. 183. New York: Wm. R. Jenkins. $1.

Echoes from the Mountain. By C. E. D. Phelps. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 87. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Memories and Impressions. By Frank Putnam. 16mo, pp. 80. Chicago: The Author.

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An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions. By Nathaniel Lord Britton, Ph.D., and Hon. Addison Brown. In three vols.; Vol. I., Ophioglossaceæ to Aizoaceæ (Ferns to Carpet-Weed); illus., 4to, pp. 610. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $3. *net.*

Alterations of Personality. By Alfred Binet; trans. by Helen Green Baldwin; with Notes and Preface by J. Mark Baldwin. 12mo, pp. 356. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

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Tales by Coppée and Maupassant. Edited by A. Guyot Cameron, Ph.D. Authorized edition; with portrait, 16mo, pp. 188. Henry Holt & Co. 75 cts. *net.*

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Education and Patho-Social Studies. Illus., 8vo. Washington: Bureau of Education. Paper.

Selections for Sight Translation. Compiled by Mary Stone Bruce. 12mo, pp. 34. "Modern Language Series." D. C. Heath & Co. Paper, 15 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Book-Prices Current: A Record of the Principal Auction Sales of 1896. Compiled by Luther S. Livingston. 8vo, pp. 504. Dodd, Mead & Co. $6. *net.*

Posters in Miniature. With Introduction by Edward Penfield. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell & Son. $1.50.

Infallible Logic: A Visible and Automatic System of Reasoning. By Thomas D. Hawley. 8vo, pp. 639. Chicago: The Author.

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